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10/562,468	12/27/2005	Andreas Ewald Heinrich Bernard	W1.2306 PCT-US	5472

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EXAMINER
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BANH, DAVID H

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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4193

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PAPER

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b> 10/562,468	<b>Applicant(s)</b> BERNARD ET AL.	
	<b>Examiner</b> DAVID H. BANH	<b>Art Unit</b> 4193	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on \_\_\_\_.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 19-36 is/are pending in the application.  
4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 19-32 and 34-36 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 33 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 12/27/2005 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)   | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____. |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)  | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application                       |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>12/27/2005</u> . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: ____.  |

## DETAILED ACTION

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

2. Claims 21 and 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Weschenfelder (US Patent 6,408,746B1).

For claim 21: Weschenfelder teaches a printing press (column 2, lines 47-48) comprising a first and second printing units (column 2, lines 48-49, Figure 3, labels 1 and 2), At least one pair of cylinders (Figure 3, labels 11 and 16) including a forme cylinder (Figure 3, label 11) and a transfer cylinder (Figure 3, label 16) in each of the printing units (column 2, lines 52-55), first and second lateral frames to receive the ends of the cylinders (column 2, lines 55-60, Figure 1, labels 23 and 24). The frames are adapted to receive the cylinders and prepared connection points (see bushings and bearing technology, column 2, lines 61-62) are adapted to receive printing elements.

For claim 22: In addition to the elements taught by Weschenfelder as applied to claim 21, Weschenfelder also teaches a prepared connection point for each of the first and second printing unit (see the bushings and bearing technology, column 2, lines 61-62 as before).

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claim 19 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Schaede (US Patent 6,502,508B1) in view of Bubley (US Patent 4,031,824).

Schaede teaches a printing press (column 2, line 15, see Figure 1 generally) comprising a printing unit (see Figure 3 or alternatively Figure 4, generally). The printing unit includes at least one form cylinder and one transfer cylinder, constituting a pair of cylinders (column 3, lines 17-20, Figures 3 and 4, labels 27 and 2). Schaede teaches an embodiment wherein the forme cylinder and transfer cylinder are mechanically coupled by an interlocking drive (column 4, lines 57-63 teaches interlocking drive, column 6, lines 1-5, claim 13). Schaede teaches a drive motor engageable with the transfer cylinder and thus the drive connection for rotating the form and transfer cylinders (column 3, lines 3-8, also Figure 4, label 19).

Schaede does not teach that the printing press comprises a first operating side and a second operating side facing away from the first operating side with both drive connection and motor being situated on the first side. However, Bubley teaches an operating side wherein a drive motor and a drive connection are located. It further depicts a second opposite side to the first operating side (see Figure 8). It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art the time the invention was made to place the

printing press elements taught by Schaede including a drive motor and drive connection on a single operating side with a second opposite side as taught by Bubley for the purpose of having them all readily accessible to manipulation and alteration.

5. Claim 20 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Schaede (US Patent 6,502,508B1) and Bubley (US Patent 4,031,824) as applied to claim 19 above, and further in view of Stiel (US Patent 7,044,054B2).

The combination of Schaede and Bubley teaches all of the limitations of claim 20 as recited in the scope of claim 19. The combination does not teach first and second lateral frames defining first and second sides each of the first and second lateral frames having printing unit connection points and each of these including form cylinders and transfer cylinders. However, Stiel teaches a first lateral frame (Figure 1, label 16) and a second lateral frame (Figure 1, label 17) which defines two sides to the printing press. The cylinders (Figure 1, labels 8, 9, 11, 12, 13 and 14) are situated on bushings of the frames. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art the time the invention was made to combine the frame for holding the printing press as taught by Stiel with the motor, gear and rollers as taught by Schaede and Bubley above for the purpose of producing a working printing press with multiple defined printing locations.

6. Claim 23 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Schaede (US Patent 6,502,508B1) and Bubley (US Patent 4,031,824) as applied to claim 19 above, and further in view of Codos (US Patent 6,848,846B2).

The combination of Schaede and Bubley teaches all of the limitations of claim 23 as recited in the scope of claim 19. The combination does not teach a material supply

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unit having operating element connecting points. However, Codos teaches material supply unit that is mounted to the frame (column 11, lines 52-55, label 516). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art the time the invention was made to add the material supplying unit taught by Codos to the printing press taught by the combination of Schaede and Bubley for the purpose of supplying the printing press with material.

7. Claim 24 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Schaede (US Patent 6,502,508B1), Bubley (US Patent 4,031,824) and Stiel (US Patent 7,044,054B2) as applied to claim 20 above, and further in view of Curran (US Patent 3,966,105).

The combination of Schaede, Bubley and Stiel teaches all of the limitations of claim 24 as found in claim 19. The combination does not teach that the printing unit includes a web draw-in guild device attached to connection points. However, Curran teaches a web-draw in device that is connected to the lateral frame at connection points (column 11, lines 13-16). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art the time the invention was made to add the draw in roller taught by Curran to the printing machine of Schaede, Bubley and Stiel for the purpose of being able to move the web along in the press.

8. Claims 25 and 26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Schaede (US Patent 6,502,508B1) and Bubley (US Patent 4,031,824) as applied to claim 19 above, and further in view of Weschenfelder (US Patent 6,408,746B1).

For claim 25: The combination of Schaede and Bubley teaches all of the limitations of claim 25 as found in claim 19. Schaede also teaches that the pair of cylinders is rotatably driven (column 3, lines 3-10). It does not teach that the printing unit comprises a second pair of cylinders in at least one printing unit and the drive connection couples said first and second pair of printing units for being driven by the same drive motor. However, Weschenfelder teaches at least a second pair cylinders in a plurality of printing units. The cylinders are brought together and coupled with each other producing a stack of two nine cylinder printing units (column 5, lines 39-49). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art the time the invention was made to add a second pair of cylinders and couple them with one drive mechanism for the purpose of being able to drive additional cylinders and increase production with the same number of motors.

For claim 26: The combination of Schaede and Bubley teaches all of the limitations of claim 26 as found in claim 19. It does not teach the printing to include a second pair of cylinders driven by a single motor over a drive connection. However, Weschenfelder teaches in an embodiment separate to that disclosed for claim 25 for two distinct and separate printing units, wherein the second printing unit contains its own second pair of cylinders driven by a single motor (column 3, lines 6-8, coupling of the forme and transfer cylinders). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art the time the invention was made to add the second printing unit with a second pair of cylinders to the printing press taught by Schaede and Bubley for the purpose of being able to process more material.

9. Claim 27 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Weschenfelder (US Patent 6,408,746B1) in view of Schaede (US Patent 6,502,508B1).

Weschenfelder teaches all of the limitations of claim 27 as recited in claim 21 on which it depends. It further teaches that the units to be placed so that there is a first operating side with the drive motor (column 2, lines 1-5). It does not teach that the operating side possesses a drive connector for each cylinder pair. However, Schaede teaches a drive connection coupling the cylinder pair on the operating side of the printing press (column 6, lines 1-5, claim 13). It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to couple the cylinder pairs on the operating side of the printing press for the purpose of being able actualize the invention with fewer necessary motors.

10. Claim 28 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Schaede (US Patent 6,502,508B1) and Bubley (US Patent 4,031,824) as applied to claim 19 above, and further in view of Hartmann (US Patent 5,975,525).

The combination of Schaede and Bubley teaches all of the limitations of claim 28 as found in claim 19. The combination does not teach that the printing press further comprises an imprinted and folder product delivery device located on said first operating side. However, Hartmann teaches a device for receiving printing and folded products and delivering them to a conveyer belt (column 1, lines 10-20, column 4, lines 34-37). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art the time the invention was made to add this device into the printing press taught by the combination of Schaede and Bubley for the purpose of moving the final printed product.



11. Claims 29-33 and 35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Weschenfelder (US Patent 6,408,746B1) in view of Codos (US Patent 6,848,846B2).

For claim 29: Weschenfelder teaches a print installation comprising a first and second printing press (Figure 3, wherein numerous printing presses are exhibited, the printing press having at least first and second printing units in each one of said first and second printing presses (column 3, line 50, at least two units arranged inside a printing press), and at least one drive motor (column 3, lines 3-5) adapted to drive said printing units of each printing press. A first embodiment of Weschenfelder teaches a first and a second lateral frame of each printing press for defining a first operating side (column 2, lines 1-7) and a second side away from the first operating side. At least one operating element (see Figure 1, labels 16-19) is provided on a lateral side of the operating side and since the transfer cylinders have an associated motor, both the first and second printing presses have at least one drive motor on their operating and opposite sides (column 3, lines 3-5). Weschenfelder does not teach that a material supply unit is associated with each printing press. However, Codos teaches material supply unit that is mounted to the frame (column 11, lines 52-55, label 516). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art the time the invention was made to add the material supplying unit taught by Codos to the printing press system taught by Weschenfelder for the purpose of supplying the printing press with material.

For claim 30: Weschenfelder teaches that each printing unit is driven independently by at least one drive motor (column 3, lines 3-5).

For claim 31: The printing installation taught by Weschenfelder has a printing unit with print drive motors attached to the frame (Figure 1, label 23) on the operating side of the press.

For claim 32: The printing installation taught by Weschenfelder has a printing unit with print drive motors attached to a second frame (Figure 1, label 24) on the opposite site of the press.

For claim 33: The printing installation taught by Weschenfelder includes traverse devices connecting the first and second printing presses (column 7, line 54-55, Figure 4, labels 83, 84).

For claim 35: The printing installation taught by Weschenfelder has a first longitudinal axis (Figure 1, label 42) and a second longitudinal axis (Figure 2, label 51) that are parallel and spaced from each other as shown in Figure 2.

For claim 36: The printing installation taught by Weschenfelder are provided with a first longitudinal axis (column 3, lines 60-65, Figure 2, labels 41 and 42 for the first installation) and a second longitudinal axis (column 4, lines 18-25, Figure 2, label 52 and 53 for the second installation) that are aligned in the production direction of the respective printing presses.

12. Claim 34 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Weschenfelder (US Patent 6,408,746B1) and Codos (US Patent 6,848,846B2) as applied to claim 29 above, and further in view of Hartmann (US Patent 5,975,525).

The combination of Weschenfelder and Codos teaches all of the limitations of claim 34 as found in claim 29. The combination does not teach that the printing press

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further comprises an imprinted and folder product delivery device located on said first operating side. However, Hartmann teaches a device for receiving printing and folded products and delivering them to a conveyer belt (column 1, lines 10-20). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art the time the invention was made to add this device into the printing press taught by Weschenfelder and Codos for the purpose of being able to move the final product.

### ***Conclusion***

13. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Masuch (US Patent 6,901,854) teaches the drive mechanism of a printing unit wherein the forme and transfer cylinders are coupled.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to DAVID H. BANH whose telephone number is (571)270-3851. The examiner can normally be reached on M-Th 7:30AM-5PM Alt. Fri 7:30AM-4PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Long T. Nguyen can be reached on 571-272-1753. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

DHB

/Long Nguyen/  
Supervisory Patent Examiner  
Art Unit 4193